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Agenda item 62

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Peter GOOSEN (South Africa)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled:

"General and complete disarmament:

"(a) Notification of nuclear tests;

"(b) Relationship between disarmament and development;

"(c) Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and of vehicles for their delivery in all its aspects;

"(d) Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes;

"(e) Transparency in armaments;

"(f) International illicit arms traffic;

"(g) Regional disarmament;

"(h) Measures to curb the illicit transfer and use of conventional arms;

"(i) Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels;

"(j) Prohibition of the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices."

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was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-ninth session in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 42/38 C of 30 November 1987, 46/36 L of 9 December 1991, 47/52 L of 15 December 1992 and 48/75 A to L of 16 December 1993.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 13 October 1994, the First Committee decided to hold a general debate on all disarmament and international security items allocated to it, namely, items 53 to 66, 68 to 72 and 153. The deliberations on those items took place at the 3rd to 10th meetings, from 17 to 24 October (see A/C.1/49/PV.3-10). Structured discussions of specific subjects on the adopted thematic approach took place from 25 to 27 and on 31 October and 1 November. Consideration of draft resolutions on those items took place at the 12th to 16th meetings, on 3, 4, 7 and 9 November (see A/C.1/49/PV.12-16). Action on draft resolutions on those items took place at the 19th to 25th meetings, from 14 to 18 November (see A/C.1/49/PV.19-25).

4. In connection with item 62, the First Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament; 1/

(b) Report of the Disarmament Commission; 2/

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and of vehicles for their delivery in all its aspects (A/INF/49/3);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on regional disarmament (A/49/202 and Add.1);

(e) Report of the Secretary-General on a moratorium on the export of anti-personnel land-mines (A/49/275 and Add.1);

(f) Report of the Secretary-General: report on the continuing operation of the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms and its further development (A/49/316);

(g) Report of the Secretary-General on measures to curb the illicit transfer and use of conventional arms (A/49/343);

(h) Report of the Secretary-General on transparency in armaments - United Nations Register of Conventional Arms (A/49/352 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2);

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/49/27).

2/ Ibid., Supplement No. 42 (A/49/42).

(i) Report of the Secretary-General on the relationship between disarmament and development (A/49/476);

(j) Note by the Secretary-General on notification of nuclear tests (A/49/68 and Add.1);

(k) Note by the Secretary-General on notification of nuclear tests (A/49/420);

(l) Note by the Secretary-General on prohibition of the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices (A/49/97-S/1994/322);

(m) Letter dated 24 January 1994 from the representatives of the Russian Federation, Ukraine and the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/49/66-S/1994/91);

(n) Letter dated 3 February 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/49/69-S/1994/117);

(o) Letter dated 4 February 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/49/73);

(p) Letter dated 21 February 1994 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/49/80-S/1994/204);

(q) Letter dated 31 March 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Greece to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/49/117-S/1994/395);

(r) Letter dated 21 April 1994 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/49/132);

(s) Letter dated 10 May 1994 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/49/155-S/1994/556);

(t) Letter dated 17 May 1994 from the representatives of Ukraine and the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/49/162-S/1994/596);

(u) Letter dated 23 May 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/49/166);

(v) Letter dated 24 May 1994 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/49/165-S/1994/616);

(w) Letter dated 25 June 1994 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Egypt to the Secretary-General (A/49/287-S/1994/894 and Corr.1);

(x) Letter dated 8 July 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Spain to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/49/222);

(y) Letter dated 12 July 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/49/228-S/1994/827);

(z) Letter dated 8 August 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/49/302);

(aa) Letter dated 8 August 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/49/307-S/1994/958);

(bb) Letter dated 5 September 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Australia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/49/381);

(cc) Letter dated 17 October 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/49/532-S/1994/1179).

II. CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

A. Draft resolution A/C.1/49/L.3

5. On 28 October, the Gambia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the African Group of States, submitted a draft resolution entitled "Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes (A/C.1/49/L.3), which was later also sponsored by Haiti. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the Gambia at the 20th meeting, on 15 November.

6. At its 19th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/49/L.3 without a vote (see para. 60, draft resolution A).

B. Draft resolution A/C.1/49/L.4

7. On 28 October, Nigeria submitted a draft resolution entitled "Review of the Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade", which was later also sponsored by Benin. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Nigeria at the 15th meeting, on 9 November.

8. At its 20th meeting, on 15 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/49/L.4 by a recorded vote of 111 to 4, with 27 abstentions (see para. 60, draft resolution B). The voting was as follows: 3/

In favour: Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

Against: France, Marshall Islands, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Albania, Argentina, Belarus, Belgium, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Samoa, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine.

C. Draft decision A/C.1/49/L.6

9. On 31 October, Colombia submitted a draft decision entitled "International illicit arms traffic" (A/C.1/49/L.6), which read as follows:

> "The General Assembly, recalling its resolutions 48/75 F of 16 December 1993, entitled 'International arms transfers', adopted without a vote, and 48/77 A of 16 December 1993, entitled 'Report of the Disarmament Commission', adopted without a vote, as well as the report of the Disarmament Commission contained in the Official Records of the General Assembly, forty-ninth session, Supplement No. 42 (A/49/42), decides to

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3/ Subsequently, the delegation of Zambia indicated that, had it been present, it would have voted in favour of the draft resolution.

include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled 'International illicit arms traffic'."

10. At the 19th meeting, on 14 November, the representative of Colombia withdrew draft decision A/C.1/49/L.6.

D. Draft resolution A/C.1/49/L.18 and Rev.1

11. On 2 November, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belarus, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Costa Rica, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Namibia, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America submitted a draft resolution entitled "Transparency in armaments" (A/C.1/49/L.18), which was later also sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Cameroon, Haiti, the Philippines, South Africa and Turkmenistan. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the Netherlands at the 13th meeting, on 4 November.

12. On 3 November, Algeria, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Mexico, Myanmar, Nigeria and Sri Lanka submitted amendments (A/C.1/49/L.45) to draft resolution A/C.1/49/L.18, by which:

(a) At the end of operative paragraph 4 (a), the following words would be added: "including its expansion to cover weapons of mass destruction";

(b) Operative paragraph 4 (b), which read:

"(b) Requests the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a group of governmental experts to be convened in 1996 on the basis of equitable geographical representation, to prepare a report on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development, taking into account the work of the Conference on Disarmament and the views expressed by Member States, for submission to the General Assembly with a view to a decision at its fifty-first session";

would be replaced by:

"(b) Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development, taking into account the views expressed by Member States, for submission to the General Assembly with a view to a decision at its fifty-third session";

(c) Operative paragraph 6 would be deleted and the remaining paragraphs renumbered accordingly.

13. The amendments contained in document A/C.1/49/L.45 were introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 15th meeting, on 9 November.

14. On 15 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/49/L.18/Rev.1), which contained the following changes:

(a) Operative paragraph 4 (a), which read:

"(a) Requests Member States to provide the Secretary-General with their views on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development";

was revised to read:

"(a) Requests Member States to provide the Secretary-General with their views on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development and on transparency measures related to weapons of mass destruction";

(b) Operative paragraph 4 (b), was revised to read:

"(b) Requests the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a group of governmental experts to be convened in 1997, on the basis of equitable geographical representation, to prepare a report on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development, taking into account work of the Conference on Disarmament, the views expressed by Member States and the 1994 report of the Secretary-General on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development, with a view to a decision at its fifty-second session";

(c) Operative paragraph 6, which read:

"Encourages the Conference on Disarmament to continue its work undertaken in the field of transparency in armaments",

was revised to read:

"Invites the Conference on Disarmament to consider continuing its work undertaken in the field of transparency in armaments".

15. At the 25th meeting, on 18 November, the representative of Mexico made a statement on behalf of the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.1/49/L.45 that they intended not to press the draft resolution to vote.

16. At the same meeting, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/C.1/49/L.18/Rev.1 as follows:

(a) Operative paragraph 4 (b) was adopted by a recorded vote of 114 to 1, with 22 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Samoa, San Marino, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Iran (Islamic Republic of).

Abstaining: Algeria, Angola, China, Colombia, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Myanmar, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland.

(b) Operative paragraph 6 was adopted by a recorded vote of 117 to 4, with 15 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Samoa, San Marino, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon

Islands, South Africa, Spain, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Algeria, Cuba, Indonesia, Mexico.

Abstaining: Angola, China, Colombia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, El Salvador, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Myanmar, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Sudan.

(c) Draft resolution A/C.1/49/L.18/Rev.1 as a whole was adopted by a recorded vote of 126 to none, with 17 abstentions (see para. 60, draft resolution C. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Samoa, San Marino, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Algeria, Angola, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Myanmar, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic.

E. Draft resolution A/C.1/49/L.19

17. On 1 November, Afghanistan, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cambodia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, El Salvador, Eritrea, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Maldives, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Vanuatu and Yemen submitted a draft resolution entitled "Moratorium on the export of anti-personnel land-mines" (A/C.1/49/L.19), which was later also sponsored by Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Cameroon, Chad, Ethiopia, Georgia, Guinea, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, India, Malaysia, Mongolia, Namibia and the Niger. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the United States of America at the 12th meeting, on 3 November.

18. At its 19th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/49/L.19 without a vote (see para. 60, draft resolution D).

F. Draft decision A/C.1/49/L.24

19. On 2 November, Mexico submitted a draft decision entitled "Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and of vehicles for their delivery in all its aspects" (A/C.1/49/L.24). The draft decision was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 15th meeting, on 9 November.

20. At its 20th meeting, on 15 November, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.1/49/L.24 by a recorded vote of 98 to 1, with 42 abstentions (see para. 61, draft decision). The voting was as follows: 4/

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar,

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4/ Subsequently, the delegations of Djibouti and Zambia indicated that, had they been present, they would have voted in favour of the draft resolution.

Republic of Korea, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Andorra, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Micronesia (Federated States of), Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

G. Draft resolution A/C.1/49/L.25 and Rev.1

21. On 2 November, Brazil, Colombia, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria and Zimbabwe submitted a draft resolution entitled "Step-by-step reduction of the nuclear threat" (A/C.1/49/L.25), which was later also sponsored by Ecuador and the United Republic of Tanzania. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 14th meeting, on 7 November.

22. On 16 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/49/L.25/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by Algeria. The draft resolution contained the following changes:

(a) In operative paragraph 3 (a), the words "operative paragraph 1" were replaced by the words "paragraph 1 of the present resolution";

(b) In operative paragraph 3 (b), the word "operative" was deleted;

(c) Operative paragraph 4, which read:

"4. Requests that the Conference on Disarmament include in its 1995 report to the General Assembly a section on efforts undertaken in accordance with the above recommendation."

was revised to read:

"4. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to include in its 1995 report to the General Assembly a section on efforts undertaken in accordance with the recommendation set out in paragraph 3";

(d) An additional paragraph was added reading as follows:

"5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session an item entitled 'Step-by-step reduction of the nuclear threat'".

23. At its 24th meeting, on 18 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/49/L.25/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 91 to 24, with 30 abstentions (see para. 60, draft resolution E). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Andorra, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bulgaria, Canada, Estonia, Georgia, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Swaziland, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine.

H. Draft resolution A/C.1/49/L.27

24. On 2 November, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted a draft resolution entitled "Code of Conduct for the international transfers of conventional weapons", which was later also sponsored by Malta, the Republic of Moldova, Slovakia and Slovenia. The draft resolution, which was introduced by the representative of Germany at the 12th meeting, on 3 November, read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 46/36 L of 9 December 1991, 47/52 L of 15 December 1992 and 48/75 E of 16 December 1993, concerning transparency in armaments, and 46/36 H of 6 December 1991 and 48/75 F of 16 December 1993 concerning international arms transfers,

"Considering that an enhanced level of openness and transparency with regard to international transfers of armaments contributes greatly to confidence-building and security among States, eases tensions, strengthens regional and international peace and security, could serve as a useful tool in facilitating non-proliferation efforts in general and could contribute to restraint in military production and the transfer of arms,

"Welcoming the work of the Conference on Disarmament on its agenda item entitled 'Transparency in armaments',

"Reaffirming the inherent right to individual or collective self-defence recognized in Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, which implies that States also have the right to acquire arms with which to defend themselves,

"Recognizing the need for Member States to exercise responsibility and restraint in transfers of conventional arms,

"Stressing its strong belief that excessive and destabilizing accumulations of arms pose a threat to national, regional and international peace and security, particularly aggravating tensions and conflict situations, and give rise to serious and urgent concerns,

"Affirming the need for effective national mechanisms for controlling the transfer of conventional arms and related technology and for transfers to take place with those mechanisms,

"1. Calls upon all Member States to consider the establishment of a voluntary, global and non-discriminatory Code of Conduct for international conventional arms transfers with a view to promoting voluntary restraint and responsibility in conventional arms transfers;

"2. Considers that a Code of Conduct for international arms transfers be elaborated in the most appropriate forum;

"3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled 'Code of Conduct for the international transfers of conventional weapons'".

25. At the 23rd meeting, on 17 November, the representative of Germany stated that the sponsors intended to request the Committee not to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/49/L.27.

I. Draft resolution A/C.1/49/L.28

26. On 2 November, Indonesia, Mexico, Namibia, Nigeria, Zambia and Zimbabwe submitted a draft resolution entitled "1995 Review and Extension Conference of States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons" (A/C.1/49/L.28), which was later also sponsored by the United Republic of Tanzania. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Nigeria at the 14th meeting, on 7 November.

27. At the 22nd meeting, on 17 November, the Secretary of the Committee made a statement concerning the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.1/49/L.28 (see A/C.1/49/PV.22).

28. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/49/L.28 by a recorded vote of 77 to 39, with 32 abstentions (see para. 60, draft resolution F). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Tajikistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Belarus, Brazil, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Djibouti, Dominica, Egypt, Guyana, India, Israel, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Korea, Samoa, San Marino, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukraine.

J. Draft resolution A/C.1/49/L.30 and Rev.1 and Rev.2

29. On 2 November, Mali submitted a draft resolution entitled "Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and collecting them" (A/C.1/49/L.30).

30. On 7 November, Mali joined by Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, the Niger and Senegal, submitted a revised draft resolution A/C.1/49/L.30/Rev.1. It was introduced by the representative of Mali at the 16th meeting, on 9 November, and contained the following changes:

(a) The original seventh preambular paragraph, which read:

"Noting with satisfaction the actions taken and those recommended at the meetings of the States of the subregion held at Banjul, Algiers and Bamako to establish close regional cooperation with a view to strengthening security, and the interest shown by other States of the subregion in receiving the United Nations Consultative Mission",

was revised to read:

"Taking note also of the interest shown by other States of the subregion in receiving the United Nations Consultative Mission";

(b) The original operative paragraph 1, which read:

"1. Welcomes the actions taken by the Secretary-General leading to the initiation of preventive diplomacy in the Saharo-Sahelian subregion",

was revised to read:

"1. Welcomes the initiative taken by Mali concerning the question of the illicit circulation of small arms and their collection in the Saharo-Sahelian subregion";

(c) The original operative paragraph 2, which read:

"2. Also welcomes the initiative taken by Mali and the appreciable help given by the Government of Mali to the United Nations Consultative Mission",

was revised to read:

"2. Also welcomes the action taken by the Secretary-General in implementation of this initiative";

(d) A new operative paragraph 3 was added, reading:

"3. Thanks the Government of Mali for the appreciable help which it has given to the Consultative Mission and welcomes the declared readiness of other States of the subregion to receive the Mission";

(e) The original operative paragraph 3, which read:

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his action, providing the necessary assistance to Mali and to all other Member States requesting it, with a view to curbing the illicit circulation of small arms and ensuring their collection",

became operative paragraph 4 and was revised to read:

"4. Encourages the Secretary-General to continue his action, with the support of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa and in close collaboration with the Organization of African Unity, by providing the necessary assistance to Mali and to all other States concerned which request it, with a view to curbing the illicit circulation of small arms and ensuring their collection";

(f) The original operative paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 were renumbered as paragraphs 5, 6 and 7 respectively.

31. On 17 November, the sponsors submitted a second revised resolution (A/C.1/49/L.30/Rev.2), which was later also sponsored by Benin, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chad, Djibouti and Togo. The draft resolution contained the following changes:

(a) Operative paragraph 4 was further revised as follows:

"4. Congratulates the Secretary-General on his action within the context of the relevant provisions of resolution 40/151 H of 16 December 1985, and encourages him to continue his efforts to curb the illicit circulation of small arms and to ensure their collection in the affected States which so request, with the support of the United Nations Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa and in close cooperation with the Organization of African Unity";

(b) Operative paragraph 5 (former operative paragraph 4), which read:

"Invites Member States to take all necessary measures to curb the illicit circulation of small arms, in particular by halting their illegal export";

was revised to read:

"5. Invites Member States to implement national control measures in order to check the illicit circulation of small arms, in particular by curbing the illegal export of such arms".

32. At the 22nd meeting, on 17 November, the Secretary of the Committee made a statement concerning the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.1/49/L.30/Rev.2 (see A/C.1/49/PV.22).

33. At its 25th meeting, on 18 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/49/L.30/Rev.2 without a vote (see para. 60, draft resolution G).

K. Draft resolution A/C.1/49/L.33 and Rev.1

34. On 2 November, Japan submitted a draft resolution entitled "Nuclear disarmament with a view to the ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons" (A/C.1/49/L.33), which was introduced by its representative at the 14th meeting, on 7 November.

35. On 16 November, Japan submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/49/L.33/Rev.1) containing the following changes:

(a) In the second preambular paragraph, the words "expecting their" were replaced by the words "looking forward to their";

(b) The third preambular paragraph, which read:

> "Highly valuing the contribution which the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons has made, as the most universal disarmament treaty with its 165 States parties, including five nuclear-weapon States, since its entry into force in 1970, to the peace and security of the world by preventing the international community from witnessing the emergence of new nuclear-weapon States for the past twenty-five years",

was replaced by:

> "Welcoming also the efforts of other nuclear-weapon States in the field of nuclear disarmament";

(c) After the third preambular paragraph, a new preambular paragraph was added reading as follows:

> "Attaching great importance to the contribution which the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons has made to the peace and security of the world since its entry into force in 1970";

(d) In the fifth preambular paragraph (formerly fourth), after the word "Welcoming", the word "the" was added;

(e) The former fifth and sixth preambular paragraphs were deleted;

(f) In operative paragraph 1, the word "Vigorously" was deleted;

(g) Operative paragraph 2, which read:

> "2. Calls upon the nuclear-weapon States to further pursue negotiations on progressive and balanced reductions of nuclear weapons in the light of article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, with a view to the ultimate objectives of the cessation of the manufacture of nuclear weapons, the liquidation of all their existing stockpiles, and the elimination from national arsenals of nuclear weapons and the means of their delivery as part of international efforts for

general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control",

was revised to read:

"2. Calls upon the nuclear-weapon States to pursue their efforts for nuclear disarmament with the ultimate objective of the elimination of nuclear weapons in the framework of general and complete disarmament, and also calls upon all States to fully implement their commitments in the field of disarmament and non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction".

36. At its 24th meeting, on 18 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/49/L.33/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 140 to none, with 8 abstentions (see para. 60, draft resolution H). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Brazil, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, France, India, Israel, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

L. Draft resolution A/C.1/49/L.34 and Rev.1

37. On 2 November, Indonesia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, submitted a draft resolution entitled "Convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament" (A/C.1/49/L.34), which was introduced by its representative at the 15th meeting, on 9 November.

38. On 15 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/49/L.34/Rev.1), which contained the following changes:

(a) The third preambular paragraph, which read:

"Reiterating its conviction that the implementation of disarmament measures, particularly nuclear disarmament, is essential for achieving global peace and security",

was deleted;

(b) Operative paragraphs 1 and 2, which read:

"1. Decides to convene in May/June 1996 the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament;

"2. Further decides to establish a preparatory committee for the special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament open to all States with the mandate of examining all relevant questions relating to the special session, including its agenda, and submitting to the Assembly at its fiftieth session appropriate recommendations thereon",

were revised to read:

"1. Decides to convene in 1997 the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament;

"2. Further decides that at its fiftieth regular session it will establish a preparatory committee for the special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament open to all States with the mandate of examining all relevant questions relating to the special session, including its agenda, and submitting to the Assembly at its fifty-first session appropriate recommendations thereon";

(c) Operative paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 were deleted and operative paragraph 6 was renumbered as paragraph 3.

39. On 17 November, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America submitted amendments (A/C.1/49/L.52) to the revised draft resolution (A/C.1/49/L.34/Rev.1), by which:

(a) In the fourth preambular paragraph, the word "central" would be deleted;

(b) Operative paragraph 1 would be replaced by the following:

"1. Decides in principle to convene a fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament at an appropriate date to be determined following consultations";

(c) Operative paragraphs 2 and 3 would be deleted.

40. At the 25th meeting, on 18 November, the representative of India proposed oral amendments to the revised draft resolution (A/C.1/49/L.34/Rev.1), by which:

(a) Operative paragraph 1 would be amended to read:

"1. Decides, in principle, to convene, in 1997 if possible, the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, the date to be determined at the fiftieth regular session";

(b) Operative paragraph 2 would be deleted and operative paragraph 3 would be renumbered as paragraph 2.

41. At the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America made a statement on behalf of the sponsors that they intended not to press the amendments contained in document A/C.1/49/L.52 to a vote.

42. The Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/49/L.34/Rev.1, as orally amended, without a vote (see para. 60, draft resolution I).

M. Draft resolution A/C.1/49/L.35

43. On 3 November, Indonesia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, submitted a draft resolution entitled "Relationship between disarmament and development" (A/C.1/49/L.35), which was later also sponsored by Haiti. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Indonesia at the 15th meeting, on 9 November.

44. At its 20th meeting on 15 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/49/L.35 without a vote (see para. 60, draft resolution J).

N. Draft resolution A/C.1/49/L.36

45. On 3 November, Indonesia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, submitted a draft resolution entitled "Request for an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons" (A/C.1/49/L.36). The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Indonesia at the 15th meeting, on 9 November.

46. At its 24th meeting, on 18 November, the Committee acted on a no-action motion on draft resolution A/C.1/49/L.36, which was proposed by the representative of Morocco. The motion was rejected by a recorded vote of 45 to 67, with 15 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Luxembourg, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Against: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Abstaining: Antigua and Barbuda, Austria, Azerbaijan, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, El Salvador, Ireland, Jamaica, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, New Zealand, Niger, Republic of Moldova, San Marino, Sweden.

47. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/49/L.36 by a recorded vote of 77 to 33, with 21 abstentions (see para. 60, draft resolution K). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and

Tobago, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Andorra, Belgium, Benin, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Cameroon, Canada, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Marshall Islands, Niger, Norway, Republic of Moldova, San Marino, Sweden, Ukraine.

O. Draft resolution A/C.1/49/L.38

48. On 3 November, Indonesia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, submitted a draft resolution entitled "Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations and nuclear disarmament" (A/C.1/49/L.38). The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Indonesia at the 15th meeting, on 9 November.

49. At its 23rd meeting, on 17 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/49/L.38 without a vote (see para. 60, draft resolution L).

P. Draft resolution A/C.1/49/L.40 and Rev.1

50. On 3 November, Afghanistan and Colombia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Measures to curb the illicit transfer and use of conventional arms" (A/C.1/49/L.40), which was later also sponsored by Ecuador, Guatemala, Sri Lanka, the Sudan and Zimbabwe. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Afghanistan at the 15th meeting, on 9 November.

51. On 10 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/49/L.40/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by Botswana, Costa Rica, El Salvador, South Africa and Swaziland. The revised draft resolution contained the following changes:

(a) The original third preambular paragraph, which read:

"Realizing the urgent need to resolve conflicts and to diminish tensions with a view to maintaining regional and international peace and security",

was revised to read:

"Realizing the urgent need to resolve conflicts and to diminish tensions and accelerate efforts towards general and complete disarmament with a view to maintaining regional and international peace and security";

(b) The original fifth preambular paragraph, which read:

"Stressing the need for international regulation of the transfer of conventional weapons",

was revised to read:

"Stressing the need for effective national control measures on the transfer of conventional weapons";

(c) The original seventh preambular paragraph, which read:

"Convinced that peace and security are imperatives for economic development and reconstruction",

was revised to read:

"Convinced that peace and security are inextricably interlinked with and in some cases imperative for economic development and reconstruction";

(d) The original operative paragraph 2, which read:

"2. Invites Member States to provide the Secretary-General with relevant information on national regulations on arms transfers with a view to preventing illicit arms transfers, and, in this context, to take immediate, appropriate and effective measures to ensure that illicit transfers of arms are discontinued",

was revised to read:

"2. Invites Member States to provide the Secretary-General with relevant information on national control measures on arms transfers with a view to preventing illicit arms transfers, and, in this context, to take immediate, appropriate and effective measures to seek to ensure that illicit transfers of arms are discontinued";

(e) The original operative paragraph 3, which read:

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to:

"(a) Seek the views of Member States on effective ways and means of collecting illegal weapons in countries concerned, as well as on concrete proposals concerning measures at national, regional and international levels to curb the illicit transfer and use of conventional arms;

"(b) Study, within the existing resources, upon request from the concerned Member States, the possibilities of illicit arms collection in the light of the experience gained by the United Nations and the views

expressed by Member States and to submit a report on the result of his study to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session",

was revised to read:

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to:

"(a) Seek the views of Member States on effective ways and means of collecting weapons illicitly transferred in interested countries, as well as on concrete proposals concerning measures at national, regional and international levels to curb the illicit transfer and use of conventional arms;

"(b) Study, within the existing resources, upon request from the concerned Member States, the possibilities of the collection of weapons illicitly transferred in the light of the experience gained by the United Nations and the views expressed by Member States and to submit a report on the result of his study to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session".

52. At its 19th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted the revised draft resolution (A/C.1/49/L.40/Rev.1) without a vote (see para. 60, draft resolution M).

Q. Draft resolution A/C.1/49/L.42

53. On 3 November, Albania, Armenia, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Czech Republic, Egypt, Ghana, Guinea, Honduras, Italy, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Nepal, New Zealand, the Niger, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Senegal, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United States of America, Zambia and Zimbabwe submitted a draft resolution entitled "Regional disarmament" (A/C.1/49/L.42), which was also later sponsored by Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Haiti, Kenya, the Republic of Moldova and Turkmenistan. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Pakistan at the 19th meeting, on 14 November.

54. At its 19th meeting on 14 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/49/L.42 by a recorded vote of 140 to none, with 2 abstentions (see para. 60, draft resolution N). The voting was as follows: 5/

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt,

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5/ Subsequently, the delegations of Djibouti and Paraguay indicated that had they been present, they would have voted in favour of draft resolution.

El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: India, Nigeria.

R. Draft resolution A/C.1/49/L.43

55. On 3 November, Haiti, Pakistan and Swaziland submitted a draft resolution entitled "Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels" (A/C.1/49/L.43). The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Pakistan at the 19th meeting, on 14 November.

56. At its 19th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted the draft resolution A/C.1/49/L.43 by a recorded vote of 129 to none, with 11 abstentions (see para. 60, draft resolution O). The voting was as follows: 6/, 7/

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's

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6/ Subsequently, the delegations of Djibouti and Paraguay indicated that, had they been present, they would have voted in favour of draft resolution.

7/ Subsequently, the delegation of Venezuela informed the Secretariat that it had intended to abstain.

Republic of Korea, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Brazil, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, India, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Singapore.

S. Draft resolution A/C.1/49/L.44 and Rev.1

57. On 3 November, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America submitted a draft resolution entitled "Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations and nuclear disarmament" (A/C.1/49/L.44).

58. On 8 November, the sponsors, joined by Belgium, Greece and Norway submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/49/L.44/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Turkey. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the United States of America at the 23rd meeting, on 17 November, and contained the following changes:

(a) The original ninth preambular paragraph, which read:

"Welcoming the steps that have already been taken by those States to begin the process of reducing the number of nuclear weapons from a deployed status, and bilateral agreements on the issue of de-targeting strategic nuclear missiles",

was revised as follows:

"Welcoming the steps that have already been taken by those States to begin the process of reducing the number of nuclear weapons and removing such weapons from a deployed status, and bilateral agreements on the issue of de-targeting strategic nuclear missiles";

(b) The original eleventh preambular paragraph, which read:

"Noting also that the Russian Federation and the United States of America concurred that, once the START II Treaty is ratified, the Russian Federation and the United States of America would proceed to deactivate all strategic delivery systems to be reduced under START II by removing their nuclear warheads or taking other steps to remove them from alert status",

was revised as follows:

"Noting also that the Russian Federation and the United States of America concurred that, once the Treaty between them on the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms was ratified, they would proceed to deactivate all strategic delivery systems to be reduced under the Treaty by removing their nuclear warheads or taking other steps to remove them from alert status";

(c) The original twelfth preambular paragraph, which read:

"Noting further the agreement between the Russian Federation and the United States of America to intensify their dialogue to compare conceptual approaches and to develop concrete steps to adapt the nuclear forces and practices on both sides to the changed international security situation, including the possibility, after ratification of START II, of further reductions of, and limitations on, remaining nuclear forces",

was revised as follows:

"Noting further the agreement between the Russian Federation and the United States of America to intensify their dialogue to compare conceptual approaches and to develop concrete steps to adapt the nuclear forces and practices on both sides to the changed international security situation, including the possibility, after ratification of the Treaty on the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, of further reductions of and limitations on remaining nuclear forces";

(d) In the original operative paragraph 1, the words "the Presidents of" were added after the words "the trilateral statement by";

(e) In the original operative paragraph 6, the word "Further" was deleted.

59. At its 23rd meeting, on 17 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/49/L.44/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 122 to none, with 2 abstentions (see para. 60, draft resolution P). The voting was as follows: 8/

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Latvia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: India, Namibia.

8/ Subsequently, the delegations of Bahrain, Guatemala, Iraq, Kuwait, Nepal, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates indicated that, had they been present, they would have voted in favour of the draft resolution.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

60. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

General and complete disarmament

A

Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind resolutions CM/Res.1153 (XLVIII) of 1988 9/ and CM/Res.1225 (L) of 1989, 10/ adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, concerning the dumping of nuclear and industrial wastes in Africa,

Welcoming resolution GC(XXXIII)/RES/509 on the dumping of nuclear wastes, adopted on 29 September 1989 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency at its thirty-third regular session, 11/

Welcoming also resolution GC(XXXIV)/RES/530 establishing a Code of Practice on the International Transboundary Movement of Radioactive Waste, adopted on 21 September 1990 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency at its thirty-fourth regular session, 12/

Considering its resolution 2602 C (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, in which it requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, 13/ inter alia, to consider effective methods of control against the use of radiological methods of warfare,

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9/ See A/43/398, annex I.

10/ See A/44/603, annex I.

11/ See International Atomic Energy Agency, Resolutions and Other Decisions of the General Conference, Thirty-third Regular Session, 25-29 September 1989 (GC(XXXIII)/RESOLUTIONS (1989)).

12/ Ibid., Thirty-fourth Regular Session, 17-21 September 1990 (GC(XXXIV)/RESOLUTIONS (1990)).

13/ The Committee on Disarmament was redesignated the Conference on Disarmament as from 7 February 1984.

Recalling resolution CM/Res.1356 (LIV) of 1991, adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, 14/ on the Bamako Convention on the Ban on the Import of Hazardous Wastes into Africa and on the Control of Their Transboundary Movements within Africa,

Aware of the potential hazards underlying any use of radioactive wastes that would constitute radiological warfare and its implications for regional and international security, in particular for the security of developing countries,

Recalling its resolutions 43/75 Q of 7 December 1988, 44/116 R of 15 December 1989, 45/58 K of 4 December 1990, 46/36 K of 6 December 1991, 47/52 D of 9 December 1992 and 48/75 D of 16 December 1993,

Desirous of promoting the implementation of paragraph 76 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 15/

1. Takes note of the part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament relating to a future convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons; 16/

2. Expresses grave concern regarding any use of nuclear wastes that would constitute radiological warfare and have grave implications for the national security of all States;

3. Calls upon all States to take appropriate measures with a view to preventing any dumping of nuclear or radioactive wastes that would infringe upon the sovereignty of States;

4. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to take into account, in the negotiations for a convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons, radioactive wastes as part of the scope of such a convention;

5. Also requests the Conference on Disarmament to intensify efforts towards an early conclusion of such a convention and to include in its report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session the progress recorded in the negotiations on this subject;

6. Takes note of resolution CM/Res.1356 (LIV) of 1991, adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, on the Bamako Convention on the Ban on the Import of Hazardous Wastes into Africa and on the Control of Their Transboundary Movements within Africa;

14/ See A/46/390, annex I.

15/ Resolution S-10/2.

16/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/49/27), chap. III, sect. F.

7. Expresses the hope that the effective implementation of the International Atomic Energy Agency Code of Practice on the International Transboundary Movement of Radioactive Waste will enhance the protection of all States from the dumping of radioactive wastes on their territories;

8. Requests the International Atomic Energy Agency to continue keeping the subject under active review, including the desirability of concluding a legally binding instrument in this field;

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes".

B

Review of the Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/62 A of 4 December 1990, by which it adopted the text of the Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade and declared the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade,

Noting the great changes in international relations that have occurred since the adoption of the Declaration in 1990,

Noting in particular the end of the cold war and bipolar rivalries between the East and the West, thus heralding a new era of cooperation in international relations,

Alarmed nevertheless at the outbursts of ethnic and nationalist conflicts as well as disturbing issues in arms control and disarmament in different parts of the world and the consequent deterioration in security situations in these areas, with negative implications for international peace and security,

Convinced of the need to review and assess the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration and, if need be, to adapt them to meet the new challenges of the post-cold-war era,

1. Decides to undertake, at its fiftieth session, the middle of the Decade, a review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade;

2. Requests the Disarmament Commission, at its 1995 session, to make a preliminary assessment of the implementation of the Declaration as well as suggestions that may be put forward to ensure appropriate progress, and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session;

3. Requests the Disarmament Commission to include in the agenda of its 1995 substantive session an item entitled "Review of the Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade";

4. Calls upon the Disarmament Commission to include in its assessment relevant matters which, in the view of Member States, require such review;

5. Requests Member States to submit to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions on such a review no later than 30 April 1995;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Disarmament Commission in implementing the present resolution;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session an item entitled "Review of the Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade".

C

Transparency in armaments

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 46/36 L of 9 December 1991, 47/52 L of 15 December 1992 and 48/75 E of 16 December 1993 entitled "Transparency in armaments",

Continuing to take the view that an enhanced level of transparency in armaments contributes greatly to confidence-building and security among States and that the establishment of the Register of Conventional Arms 17/ constitutes an important step forward in the promotion of transparency in military matters,

Welcoming the consolidated report of the Secretary-General on the Register of Conventional Arms, 18/ which includes the returns for 1993 of Member States,

Welcoming the response of Member States to the request contained in paragraphs 9 and 10 of resolution 46/36 L to provide data on their imports and exports of arms, as well as available background information regarding their military holdings, procurement through national production and relevant policies,

Stressing that the continuing operation of the Register and its further development should be reviewed in order to secure a Register which is capable of attracting the widest possible participation,

Taking note of the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its agenda item entitled "Transparency in armaments", 19/

17/ Resolution 46/36 L.

18/ A/49/352 of 1 September 1994.

19/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/49/27), chap. III, sect. H.

1. Reaffirms its determination to ensure the effective operation of the Register of Conventional Arms as provided for in paragraphs 7, 8, 9 and 10 of resolution 46/36 L;

2. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development 20/ and the recommendations contained therein;

3. Calls upon Member States to provide the requested data and information for the Register, on the basis of resolutions 46/36 L and 47/52 L and the annex and appendices to the report of the Secretary-General on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development, to the Secretary-General by 30 April annually;

4. Decides, with a view to further development of the Register, to keep the scope of and participation in the Register under review, and, to this end:

(a) Requests Member States to provide the Secretary-General with their views on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development and on transparency measures related to weapons of mass destruction;

(b) Requests the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a group of governmental experts to be convened in 1997, on the basis of equitable geographical representation, to prepare a report on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development, taking into account work of the Conference on Disarmament, the views expressed by Member States and the 1994 report of the Secretary-General on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development, with a view to a decision at its fifty-second session;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that sufficient resources are made available for the United Nations Secretariat to operate and maintain the Register;

6. Invites the Conference on Disarmament to consider continuing its work undertaken in the field of transparency in armaments;

7. Reiterates its call upon all Member States to cooperate at the regional and subregional levels, taking fully into account the specific conditions prevailing in the region or subregion, with a view to enhancing and coordinating international efforts aimed at increased openness and transparency in armaments;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on progress made in implementing the present resolution;

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Transparency in armaments".

20/ A/49/316 of 22 September 1994.

D

Moratorium on the export of anti-personnel land-mines

The General Assembly,

Recalling with satisfaction its resolution 48/75 of 16 December 1993, by which it, inter alia, called upon States to agree to a moratorium on the export of anti-personnel land-mines that pose grave dangers to civilian populations, and urged States to implement such a moratorium,

Noting that there are approximately 85 million or more anti-personnel land-mines in the ground throughout the world and that many thousands of such mines continue to be laid in an indiscriminate manner,

Expressing deep concern that anti-personnel land-mines kill or maim hundreds of people every week, mostly unarmed civilians, obstruct economic development and reconstruction and have other severe consequences, which include inhibiting the repatriation of refugees and the return of internally displaced persons,

Welcoming the programmes of assistance which exist for demining and humanitarian support for the victims of anti-personnel land-mines,

Gravely concerned with the suffering and casualties caused to non-combatants as a result of the proliferation, as well as the indiscriminate and irresponsible use, of anti-personnel land-mines,

Recognizing that States can move most effectively towards the ultimate goal of the eventual elimination of anti-personnel land-mines as viable and humane alternatives are developed,

Recalling with satisfaction the report of the Secretary-General 21/ concerning progress on the initiative in the aforementioned resolution,

Convinced that moratoriums by States exporting anti-personnel land-mines that pose grave dangers to civilian populations are important measures in helping to reduce substantially the human and economic costs resulting from the use of such devices,

Noting with satisfaction that many States already have declared moratoriums on the export, transfer or sale of anti-personnel land-mines and related devices, with many of these moratoriums being declared as a result of the aforementioned resolution,

Believing that ongoing efforts to strengthen the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed

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21/ A/49/275.

to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, 22/ particularly Protocol II, 23/ are an important part of the overall effort to address problems caused by anti-personnel land-mines,

Recalling with satisfaction its resolution 48/7 of 19 October 1993 calling for assistance in mine clearance,

1. Welcomes the moratoriums already declared by certain States on the export of anti-personnel land-mines;

2. Urges States that have not yet done so to declare such moratoriums at the earliest possible date;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report on steps taken by Member States to implement such moratoriums, and to submit it to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament";

4. Emphasizes the importance of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects and its Protocols as the authoritative international instrument governing the responsible use of anti-personnel land-mines and related devices;

5. Urges States that have not done so to adhere to the Convention and its Protocols;

6. Encourages further international efforts to seek solutions to the problems caused by anti-personnel land-mines, with a view to the eventual elimination of anti-personnel land-mines.

E

Step-by-step reduction of the nuclear threat

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the goal of the total elimination of nuclear weapons,

Desiring to reduce, progressively and systematically, the threat posed by nuclear weapons,

Welcoming the respite from the intense competition in the accumulation of weapon-grade fissile materials, in the production of nuclear warheads and in the deployment of nuclear-weapon systems which characterized the cold war,

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22/ See The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook, vol. 5:1980 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.IX.4), appendix VII.

23/ Ibid., Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices.

Mindful that processing of special fissionable material for weapon purposes and production of nuclear warheads continues at a steady pace in some States, and that many thousands of nuclear-weapon systems remain deployed at the brink of war,

Welcoming also the standing down of some nuclear-weapon systems from full alert and the elimination of certain types of weapons,

Mindful also that the military doctrines regarding the threat of use of nuclear weapons remain unaltered, and that most agreed reductions do not entail destruction of the nuclear warheads or delivery vehicles,

Welcoming further the steps taken to increase transparency in armaments and the emerging pattern of closing or converting nuclear-weapon production facilities,

Mindful further of the continuing lack of internationally verified inventories of the nuclear arsenals and that plans for the redirection of nuclear-weapon facilities to the task of dismantlement of the nuclear arsenals are only at an early state of development,

Wishing to further current efforts regarding multilateral negotiations and agreements, and conscious of the urgent need for expeditious action for this purpose,

Confident that the Conference on Disarmament can serve as an effective multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, as envisioned at its 1978 special session devoted to disarmament 24/ and as evidenced recently by the successful conclusion of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, 25/

Persuaded that agreement upon a five- to ten-year agenda on nuclear arms control would provide a needed, overall sense of direction to global disarmament efforts,

Convinced that the successful pursuit of such an agenda would significantly advance the goal of the elimination of nuclear weapons from national arsenals,

1. Identifies the following general areas for step-by-step reduction of the nuclear threat:

Area A. Steps to counter, inter alia:

(a) The acquisition and processing of special fissionable material for nuclear-weapon purposes;

24/ Resolution S-10/2, para. 120.

25/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/47/27), appendix I.

(b) The manufacture and testing of nuclear warheads and their delivery vehicles;

(c) The assembly and deployment of nuclear-weapon systems;

by such means as:

(i) Prohibiting the test explosion of nuclear weapons;

(ii) Cutting off the production of special fissile materials for weapon purposes;

(iii) Ending production of nuclear warheads;

(iv) Ending the production and testing of intermediate- and long-range ballistic missiles for nuclear-weapon purposes;

(v) Effective legally binding measures to deter the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

(vi) Other related measures;

Area B. Steps to actuate, inter alia:

(a) The withdrawal from deployment and disassembly of nuclear-weapon systems;

(b) The secure storage and dismantlement of nuclear warheads and their delivery vehicles;

(c) The elimination of special fissionable materials for nuclear-weapon purposes;

by such means as:

(i) Standing down nuclear-weapon systems from high-alert status;

(ii) Separating nuclear warheads from their delivery vehicles;

(iii) Placing nuclear warheads in secure storage;

(iv) Converting delivery vehicles, where appropriate, to peaceful uses;

(v) Removing special nuclear materials from warheads;

(vi) Converting special nuclear materials to non-weapon purposes;

(vii) Other related measures;

Area C. Steps to prepare, under international auspices:

(a) An inventory of the nuclear arsenals, including:

(i) All special fissile materials, nuclear warheads and their delivery vehicles;

(ii) All facilities devoted to the processing, manufacture, assembly and deployment of those items;

(b) A reorientation of those facilities necessary to the task of implementing measures relating to area B;

(c) The closure or conversion to peaceful purposes of all other such facilities in furtherance of measures relating to area A;

2. Asks Member States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, to consider steps which they might take unilaterally, bilaterally, or in cooperation with other States, to promote progress in the identified areas, and fully to inform the international community of any steps taken in this regard;

3. Recommends to the Conference on Disarmament that in 1995 it:

(a) Develop from the three general areas identified in paragraph 1 of the present resolution a comprehensive set of practical, verifiable measures for possible negotiation in their next five- and ten-year periods;

(b) Determine from that set a year-by-year sequence and combination of negotiations on specific measures to be commenced during the next five- and ten-year periods, with due regard to steps taken pursuant to paragraph 2;

4. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to include in its 1995 report to the General Assembly a section on efforts undertaken in accordance with the recommendation set out in paragraph 3;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session an item entitled "Step-by-step reduction of the nuclear threat".

F

1995 Review and Extension Conference of States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2373 (XXII) of 12 June 1968, the annex to which contains the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

Noting the provisions of article X, paragraph 2, of that Treaty, which stipulates the holding of a conference twenty-five years after the entry into force of the Treaty, to decide whether the Treaty shall continue in force indefinitely or shall be extended for an additional fixed period or periods,

Desirous of ensuring the consolidation of the Treaty with a view to achieving ultimately the elimination of nuclear weapons,

Aware of the need for the Treaty to attain universality of membership,

Convinced that the decision on the extension of the Treaty should lead to further progress in nuclear disarmament, in accordance with the preamble and article VI of the Treaty,

Noting, therefore, the necessity of giving careful consideration to all possible options in order to take a decision that is appropriate and capable of strengthening the non-proliferation regime in the pursuit of the ultimate objective of the elimination of nuclear weapons,

Conscious of the fact that there are various interpretations which have been expressed concerning the application of article X, paragraph 2, of the Treaty,

1. Calls upon States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to give appropriate consideration to the import of the Treaty in its entirety and with special attention to its article X, paragraph 2;

2. Invites States parties to provide their legal interpretations of article X, paragraph 2, of the Treaty and their views on the different options and actions available, for compilation by the Secretary-General as a background document of the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, well before the holding of that Conference.

G

Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and collecting them

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 46/36 H of 6 December 1991, 47/52 G and 47/52 J of 9 December 1992 and 48/75 H and 48/75 J of 16 December 1993,

Considering that the circulation of massive quantities of small arms throughout the world impedes development and is a source of increased insecurity,

Considering also that the illicit international transfer of small arms and their accumulation in many countries constitutes a threat to the populations and to national and regional security and is a factor contributing to the destabilization of States,

Basing itself on the statement of the Secretary-General relating to the request of Mali concerning United Nations assistance for the collection of small arms,

Gravely concerned at the extent of the insecurity and banditry linked to the illicit circulation of small arms in Mali and the other affected States of the Saharo-Sahelian subregion,

Taking note of the first conclusions of the United Nations Advisory Mission sent to Mali by the Secretary-General to study the best way of curbing the illicit circulation of small arms and ensuring their collection,

Taking note also of the interest shown by other States of the subregion in receiving the United Nations Advisory Mission,

Noting the actions taken and those recommended at the meetings of the States of the subregion held at Banjul, Algiers and Bamako to establish close regional cooperation with a view to strengthening security,

1. Welcomes the initiative taken by Mali concerning the question of the illicit circulation of small arms and their collection in the affected States of the Saharo-Sahelian subregion;

2. Also welcomes the action taken by the Secretary-General in implementation of this initiative;

3. Thanks the Government of Mali for the appreciable help which it has given to the United Nations Advisory Mission and welcomes the declared readiness of other States of the subregion to receive the Mission;

4. Congratulates the Secretary-General on his action within the context of the relevant provisions of resolution 40/151 H of 16 December 1985, and encourages him to continue his efforts to curb the illicit circulation of small arms and to ensure their collection in the affected States which so request, with the support of the United Nations Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa and in close cooperation with the Organization of African Unity;

5. Invites Member States to implement national control measures in order to check the illicit circulation of small arms, in particular by curbing the illegal export of such arms;

6. Also invites the international community to give appropriate support to the efforts made by the affected countries to suppress the illicit circulation of small arms, which is likely to hamper their development;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to report to it on the question at its fiftieth session.

H

Nuclear disarmament with a view to the ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that the end of the cold war has increased the possibility of creating a world free from the fear of nuclear war,

Welcoming the efforts of the Russian Federation and the United States of America for nuclear disarmament and the conclusion of the two treaties on the reduction and limitation of strategic offensive arms (START I and START II), and looking forward to their early entry into force,

Welcoming also the efforts of other nuclear-weapon States in the field of nuclear disarmament,

Attaching great importance to the contribution which the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons has made to the peace and security of the world since its entry into force in 1970,

Welcoming the positive developments in the negotiations for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty based on the consensus achieved at the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly,

1. Urges States not parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to accede to it at the earliest possible date, recognizing the importance of the universality of the Treaty;

2. Calls upon the nuclear-weapon States to pursue their efforts for nuclear disarmament with the ultimate objective of the elimination of nuclear weapons in the framework of general and complete disarmament, and also calls upon all States to fully implement their commitments in the field of disarmament and non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

I

Convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling that three special sessions of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament were held in 1978, 1982 and 1988, respectively,

Bearing in mind the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 26/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, and

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26/ Resolution S-10/2.

the final objective of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Welcoming the recent positive changes in the international landscape, characterized by the end of the cold war, the relaxation of tensions at the global level and the emergence of a new spirit governing relations among nations,

Stressing the central role of the United Nations for the promotion of disarmament, peace and security,

1. Decides, in principle, to convene, in 1997 if possible, the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, the date to be determined at the fiftieth session;

2. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session an item entitled "Fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament".

J

Relationship between disarmament and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly 27/ concerning the relationship between disarmament and development,

Recalling also the adoption on 11 September 1987 of the Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, 28/

Recalling further its resolution 48/75 A of 16 December 1993,

Bearing in mind the final documents of the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 1 to 6 September 1992, 29/

Stressing the growing importance of the symbiotic relationship between disarmament and development in current international relations,

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27/ Ibid.

28/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.IX.8.

29/ A/47/675-S/24816, annex.

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General 30/ and actions undertaken in accordance with the Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to take action, through appropriate organs and within available resources, for the implementation of the action programme adopted at the International Conference; 31/

3. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Relationship between disarmament and development".

K

Request for an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons

The General Assembly,

Conscious that the continuing existence and development of nuclear weapons pose serious risks to humanity,

Mindful that States have an obligation under the Charter of the United Nations to refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State,

Recalling its resolutions 1653 (XVI) of 24 November 1961, 33/71 B of 14 December 1978, 34/83 G of 11 December 1979, 35/152 D of 12 December 1980, 36/92 I of 9 December 1981, 45/59 B of 4 December 1990 and 46/37 D of 6 December 1991, in which it declared that the use of nuclear weapons would be a violation of the Charter and a crime against humanity,

Welcoming the progress made on the prohibition and elimination of weapons of mass destruction, including the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction 32/ and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, 33/

30/ A/49/476.

31/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.IX.8, para. 35.

32/ Resolution 2826 (XXVI).

33/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/47/27), appendix I.

Convinced that the complete elimination of nuclear weapons is the only guarantee against the threat of nuclear war,

Noting the concerns expressed in the Fourth Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, that insufficient progress had been made towards the complete elimination of nuclear weapons at the earliest possible time,

Recalling that the General Assembly, convinced of the need to strengthen the rule of law in international relations, has declared the period 1990-1999 the United Nations Decade of International Law, 34/

Noting that Article 96, paragraph 1, of the Charter empowers the General Assembly to request the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on any legal question,

Recalling the recommendation of the Secretary-General, made in his report entitled "An Agenda for Peace", 35/ that United Nations organs that are authorized to take advantage of the advisory competence of the International Court of Justice turn to the Court more frequently for such opinions,

Welcoming resolution 46/40 of 14 May 1993 of the Assembly of the World Health Organization, in which the organization requested the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on whether the use of nuclear weapons by a State in war or other armed conflict would be a breach of its obligations under international law, including the Constitution of the World Health Organization,

Decides, pursuant to Article 96, paragraph 1, of the Charter of the United Nations, to request the International Court of Justice urgently to render its advisory opinion on the following question: "Is the threat or use of nuclear weapons in any circumstance permitted under international law?".

L

Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations and nuclear disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous relevant resolutions,

Recognizing the fundamental changes that have taken place with respect to international security, which have permitted agreements on deep reductions in the nuclear armaments of the States possessing the largest inventories of such weapons,

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34/ Resolution 44/23.

35/ A/47/277-S/24111.

Mindful that it is the responsibility and obligation of all States to contribute to the process of the relaxation of international tension and to the strengthening of international peace and security,

Stressing the importance of strengthening international peace and security through disarmament,

Emphasizing that nuclear disarmament remains one of the principal tasks of our times,

Stressing that it is the responsibility of all States to adopt and implement measures towards the attainment of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Appreciating a number of positive developments in the field of nuclear disarmament, in particular the treaty between the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on the elimination of their intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles, 36/ and the treaties on the reduction and limitation of strategic offensive arms,

Noting that there are still significant nuclear arsenals and that the primary responsibility for nuclear disarmament, with the objective of the elimination of nuclear weapons, rests with the nuclear-weapon States, in particular those which possess the largest stockpiles,

Welcoming the steps that have already been taken by those States to begin the process of reducing the number of nuclear weapons and removing such weapons from a deployed status, and bilateral agreements on the issue of de-targeting strategic nuclear missiles,

Noting the new climate of relations between the United States of America and the States of the former Soviet Union, which permits them to intensify their cooperative efforts to ensure the safety, security and environmentally sound destruction of nuclear weapons,

Noting also that the Russian Federation and the United States of America concurred that, once the Treaty between them on the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms was ratified, they would proceed to deactivate all strategic delivery systems to be reduced under the Treaty by removing their nuclear warheads or taking other steps to remove them from alert status,

Noting further the agreement between the Russian Federation and the United States of America to intensify their dialogue to compare conceptual approaches and to develop concrete steps to adapt the nuclear forces and practices and both sides to the changed international security situation, including the possibility, after ratification of the Treaty on the Further Reduction and

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36/ See A/47/965-S/25944; see Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1993, document S/25944.

Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, of further reduction of and limitations on remaining nuclear forces,

Urging the further intensification of such efforts to accelerate the implementation of agreements and unilateral decisions relating to nuclear-arms reduction,

Welcoming the reductions made by other nuclear-weapon States in some of their nuclear-weapon programmes, and encouraging all nuclear-weapon States to consider appropriate measures relating to nuclear disarmament,

Affirming that bilateral and multilateral negotiations on nuclear disarmament should facilitate and complement each other,

1. Welcomes the actions taken towards the ratification of the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms signed in Moscow on 31 July 1991 by the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America and the protocol to that Treaty signed at Lisbon on 23 May 1992 by the four parties thereto, and urges the parties to take the necessary steps to ensure its entry into force at the earliest possible date;

2. Also welcomes the signing of the Treaty between the Russian Federation and the United States of America on the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms in Moscow on 3 January 1993, and urges the parties to take the steps necessary to bring that Treaty into force at the earliest possible date;

3. Expresses its satisfaction at the continuing implementation of the treaty on the elimination of intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles, 36/ in particular at the completion by the parties of the destruction of all their declared missiles subject to elimination under the Treaty;

4. Encourages the United States of America, the Russian Federation, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Ukraine to continue their cooperative efforts aimed at eliminating nuclear weapons and strategic offensive arms on the basis of existing agreements, and welcomes the contributions that other States are making to such cooperation as well;

5. Also encourages and supports the Russian Federation and the United States of America in their efforts to reduce their nuclear armaments and to continue to give those efforts the highest priority in order to contribute to the objective of the elimination of nuclear weapons;

6. Invites the Russian Federation and the United States of America to keep other States Members of the United Nations duly informed of progress in their discussions and in the implementation of their strategic offensive arms agreements and unilateral decisions.

M

Measures to curb the illicit transfer and use of conventional arms

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/36 H of 6 December 1991 and its decision 47/419 of 9 December 1992 on international arms transfers,

Recalling also its resolutions 48/75 F and 48/75 H of 16 December 1993 on international arms transfers and measures to curb the illicit transfer and use of conventional weapons, respectively,

Realizing the urgent need to resolve conflicts and to diminish tensions and accelerate efforts towards general and complete disarmament with a view to maintaining regional and international peace and security,

Recognizing that the availability of massive quantities of conventional weapons and especially their illicit transfer, often associated with destabilizing activities, are most disturbing and dangerous phenomena, particularly for the internal situation of affected States and the violation of human rights,

Stressing the need for effective national control measures on the transfer of conventional weapons,

Recognizing the curbing of the illicit transfer of arms as an important contribution to the relaxation of tension and peaceful reconciliation processes,

Convinced that peace and security are inextricably interlinked with and in some cases imperative for economic development and reconstruction,

1. Invites the Disarmament Commission to:

(a) Expedite its consideration of the agenda item on international arms transfers, with special emphasis on the adverse consequences of the illicit transfer of arms and ammunition;

(b) Study measures to curb the illicit transfer and use of conventional arms;

2. Invites Member States to provide the Secretary-General with relevant information on national control measures on arms transfers with a view to preventing illicit arms transfers, and, in this context, to take immediate, appropriate and effective measures to seek to ensure that illicit transfers of arms are discontinued;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to:

(a) Seek the views of Member States on effective ways and means of collecting weapons illicitly transferred in interested countries, as well as on

concrete proposals concerning measures at national, regional and international levels to curb the illicit transfer and use of conventional arms;

(b) Study, within the existing resources, upon request from the concerned Member States, the possibilities of the collection of weapons illicitly transferred in the light of the experience gained by the United Nations and the views expressed by Member States and to submit a report on the result of his study to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session;

4. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Measures to curb the illicit transfer and use of conventional arms".

N

Regional disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 45/58 P of 4 December 1990, 46/36 I of 6 December 1991, 47/52 J of 9 December 1992 and 48/75 I of 16 December 1993 on regional disarmament,

Believing that the efforts of the international community to move towards the ideal of general and complete disarmament are guided by the inherent human desire for genuine peace and security, the elimination of the danger of war and the release of economic, intellectual and other resources for peaceful pursuits,

Affirming the abiding commitment of all States to the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations in the conduct of their international relations,

Noting that essential guidelines for progress towards general and complete disarmament were adopted at the tenth special session of the General Assembly, 37/

Noting also the guidelines and recommendations for regional approaches to disarmament within the context of global security adopted by the Disarmament Commission at its 1993 substantive session, 38/

Welcoming the prospects of genuine progress in the field of disarmament engendered in recent years as a result of negotiations between the two super-Powers,

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37/ Resolution S-10/2.

38/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/48/42), annex II.

Taking note of the recent proposals for disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation at the regional and subregional levels,

Recognizing the importance of confidence-building measures for regional and international peace and security,

Convinced that endeavours by countries to promote regional disarmament, taking into account the specific characteristics of each region and in accordance with the principle of undiminished security at the lowest level of armaments, would enhance the security of smaller States and would thus contribute to international peace and security by reducing the risk of regional conflicts,

1. Stresses that sustained efforts are needed, within the framework of the Conference on Disarmament and under the umbrella of the United Nations, to make progress on the entire range of disarmament issues;

2. Affirms that global and regional approaches to disarmament complement each other and should therefore be pursued simultaneously to promote regional and international peace and security;

3. Calls upon States to conclude agreements, wherever possible, for nuclear non-proliferation, disarmament and confidence-building measures at regional and subregional levels;

4. Welcomes the initiatives towards disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and security undertaken by some countries at the regional and subregional levels;

5. Supports and encourages efforts aimed at promoting confidence-building measures at regional and subregional levels in order to ease regional tensions and to further disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation measures at regional and subregional levels;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Regional disarmament".

O

Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 48/75 J of 16 December 1993,

Recognizing the crucial role of conventional arms control in promoting regional and international peace and security,

Convinced that conventional arms control needs to be pursued primarily in the regional and subregional contexts since most threats to peace and security

in the post-cold-war era arise mainly among States located in the same region or subregion,

Aware that the preservation of a balance in the defence capabilities of States at the lowest level of armaments would contribute to peace and stability and should be a prime objective of conventional arms control,

Desirous of promoting agreements to strengthen regional peace and security at the lowest possible level of armaments and military forces,

Believing that militarily significant States, and States with larger military capabilities, have a special responsibility in promoting such agreements for regional security,

Believing also that one of the principal objectives of conventional arms control should be to prevent the possibility of military attack launched by surprise,

1. Decides to give urgent consideration to the issues involved in conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels;

2. Requests the Conference on Disarmament, as a first step, to consider the formulation of principles that can serve as a framework for regional agreements on conventional arms control, and looks forward to a report of the Conference on this subject;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels".

P

Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations and nuclear disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous relevant resolutions,

Recognizing the fundamental changes that have taken place with respect to international security, which have permitted agreements on deep reductions in the nuclear armaments of the States possessing the largest inventories of such weapons,

Mindful that it is the responsibility and obligation of all States to contribute to the process of the relaxation of international tension and to the strengthening of international peace and security,

Stressing the importance of strengthening international peace and security through disarmament,

Emphasizing that nuclear disarmament remains one of the principal tasks of our times,

Stressing that it is the responsibility of all States to adopt and implement measures towards the attainment of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Appreciating a number of positive developments in the field of nuclear disarmament, in particular the Treaty between the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on the Elimination of Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles 39/ and the treaties on the reduction and limitation of strategic offensive arms,

Noting that there are still significant nuclear arsenals and that the primary responsibility for nuclear disarmament, with the objective of the elimination of nuclear weapons, rests with the nuclear-weapon States, in particular those which possess the largest stockpiles,

Welcoming the steps that have already been taken by those States to begin the process of reducing the number of nuclear weapons and removing such weapons from a deployed status, and bilateral agreements on the issue of de-targeting strategic nuclear missiles,

Noting the new climate of relations between the United States of America and the States of the former Soviet Union, which permits them to intensify their cooperative efforts to ensure the safety, security and environmentally sound destruction of nuclear weapons,

Noting also that the Russian Federation and the United States of America concurred that, once the Treaty between them on the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms was ratified, they would proceed to deactivate all strategic delivery systems to be reduced under the Treaty by removing their nuclear warheads or taking other steps to remove them from alert status,

Noting further the agreement between the Russian Federation and the United States of America to intensify their dialogue to compare conceptual approaches and to develop concrete steps to adapt the nuclear forces and practices on both sides to the changed international security situation, including the possibility, after ratification of the Treaty on the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, of further reductions of and limitations on remaining nuclear forces,

Urging the further intensification of such efforts to accelerate the implementation of agreements and unilateral decisions relating to nuclear-arms reduction,

Welcoming the reduction made by other nuclear-weapon States in some of their nuclear-weapon programmes, and encouraging all nuclear-weapon States to consider appropriate measures relating to nuclear disarmament,

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39/ The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook, vol. 12: 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.IX.2), appendix VII.

Affirming that bilateral and multilateral negotiations on nuclear disarmament should facilitate and complement each other,

1. Welcomes the actions taken towards the ratification of the Treaty between the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, signed in Moscow on 31 July 1991, and the protocol to that Treaty signed at Lisbon on 23 May 1992 by the parties thereto, inter alia, the trilateral statement by the Presidents of the Russian Federation, Ukraine and the United States of America signed on 14 January 1994, 40/ and urges the parties to take the necessary steps to ensure the Treaty's entry into force at the earliest possible date;

2. Also welcomes the signing of the Treaty between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the United States of America on the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms in Moscow on 3 January 1993, and urges the parties to take the steps necessary to bring that Treaty into force by the earliest possible date;

3. Expresses its satisfaction at the continuing implementation of the Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles, 39/ in particular at the completion by the parties of the destruction of all their declared missiles subject to elimination under the Treaty;

4. Encourages the United States of America, the Russian Federation, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Ukraine to continue their cooperative efforts aimed at eliminating nuclear weapons and strategic offensive arms on the basis of existing agreements, and welcomes the contributions that other States are making to such cooperation as well;

5. Welcomes the accession to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons 41/ of Belarus and Kazakhstan as non-nuclear-weapon States and would welcome similar action on the part of Ukraine;

6. Encourages and supports the Russian Federation and the United States of America in their efforts to reduce their nuclear armaments and to continue to give those efforts the highest priority in order to contribute to the objective of the elimination of nuclear weapons;

7. Invites the Russian Federation and the United States of America to keep other States Members of the United Nations duly informed of progress in their discussions and in the implementation of their strategic offensive arms agreements and unilateral decisions.

* * *

61. The First Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

40/ A/49/66-S/1994/91, annex.

41/ Resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.

Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and of vehicles for their delivery in all its aspects

The General Assembly, recalling its resolution 48/75 C of 16 December 1993, decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and of vehicles for their delivery in all its aspects".

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A

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Agenda item 63

REVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONCLUDING DOCUMENT OF THE TWELFTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Peter GOOSEN (South Africa)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled:

"Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly:

"(a) Regional confidence-building measures;

"(b) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons;

"(c) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme;

"(d) United Nations Disarmament Information Programme;

"(e) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean"

was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-ninth session in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 48/76 A to E of 16 December 1993.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 13 October 1994, the First Committee decided to hold a general debate on all disarmament and international security items allocated to it, namely, items 53 to 66, 68 to 72 and 153. The deliberations on those items took place at the 3rd to 10th meetings, from 17 to 24 October 1994 (see A/C.1/49/PV.3-10). Structured discussions of specific subjects on the adopted thematic approach took place from 25 to 27 and on 31 October and 1 November. Consideration of draft resolutions on those items took place at the 12th to 16th meetings, on 3, 4, 7 and 9 November (see A/C.1/49/PV.12-16). Action on draft resolutions on those items was taken at the 19th to 25th meetings, from 12 to 18 November (see A/C.1/49/PV.19-25)

4. In connection with item 63, the First Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament; 1/

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme (A/49/371);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (A/49/389);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme (A/49/504);

(e) Report of the Secretary-General on regional confidence-building measures (A/49/546);

(f) Letter dated 21 February 1994 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/49/80-S/1994/204);

(g) Letter dated 21 April 1994 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/49/132);

(h) Letter dated 10 May 1994 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/49/155-S/1994/556);

(i) Letter dated 24 May 1994 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/49/165-S/1994/616);

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/49/27).

(j) Letter dated 5 September 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Australia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the communiqué of the Twenty-fifth South Pacific Forum, held at Brisbane, Australia, from 31 July to 2 August 1994 (A/49/381);

(k) Letter dated 25 June 1994 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Egypt addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the documents adopted by the Eleventh Ministerial Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cairo from 31 May to 3 June 1994 (A/49/287-S/1994/894 and Corr.1);

(l) Letter dated 17 October 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, held at United Nations Headquarters on 5 October 1994 (A/49/532-S/1994/1179).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

A. Draft resolution A/C.1/49/L.8

5. On 31 October, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Mexico, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Sri Lanka, Ukraine and Venezuela submitted a draft resolution entitled "United Nations Disarmament Information Programme" (A/C.1/49/L.8), which was later also sponsored by Nepal. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 14th meeting, on 7 November.

6. At its 20th meeting, on 15 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/49/L.8 without a vote (see para. 17, draft resolution A).

B. Draft resolution A/C.1/49/L.12

7. On 31 October, Algeria, Australia, Benin, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, the Czech Republic, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Mali, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, the Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Sweden, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela submitted a draft resolution entitled "United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme (A/C.1/49/L.12), which was later also sponsored by Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Mongolia, the Republic of Moldova, South Africa, Thailand, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Nigeria at the 15th meeting, on 9 November.

8. At its 20th meeting, on 15 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/49/L.12 without a vote (see para. 17, draft resolution B).

C. Draft resolution A/C.1/49/L.20 and Rev.1

9. On 1 November, Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe and Zaire submitted a draft resolution entitled "Regional confidence-building measures" (A/C.1/49/L.20). The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Cameroon at the 14th meeting, on 7 November.

10. On 10 November, the sponsors, joined by Kenya, submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/49/L.20/Rev.1), which contained the following change: the original operative paragraph 7, which read:

> "7. Requests the Secretary-General and interested bodies and third States to assist in the training and preparation of units specializing in peace-keeping in the member countries of the Committee"

was revised to read:

> "7. Requests Member States and non-governmental organizations to assist and to promote the training and preparation of units specializing in peace operations in the member countries of the Committee".

11. At the 20th meeting, on 15 November, the representative of Cameroon orally revised the text of operative paragraph 6 by inserting the words "of the Economic Community of Central African States" after the phrase "States members".

12. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/49/L.20/Rev.1 as orally revised without a vote (see para. 17, draft resolution C).

D. Draft resolution A/C.1/49/L.26

13. On 2 November, Argentina, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, the Gambia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the African Group of States, Honduras, Jamaica, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Venezuela and Viet Nam submitted a draft resolution entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean" (A/C.1/49/L.26), which was later also sponsored by Belize, Brunei Darussalam, Guatemala, Saint Lucia, South Africa, Suriname, Swaziland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago and Uruguay. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Togo at the 15th meeting, on 9 November.

14. At its 21st meeting, on 16 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/49/L.26 without a vote (see para. 17, draft resolution D).

E. Draft resolution A/C.1/49/L.31

15. On 2 November, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia, Colombia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Honduras, India, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Myanmar, the Sudan and Viet Nam submitted a draft resolution entitled "Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons" (A/C.1/49/L.31), which was later also sponsored by Costa Rica and Haiti. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of India at the 14th meeting, on 7 November.

16. At its 22nd meeting, on 17 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/49/L.31 by a recorded vote of 98 to 23, with 31 abstentions (see para. 17, draft resolution E). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominica, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Andorra, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Bulgaria, Estonia, Fiji, Georgia, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Samoa, Slovenia, Sweden, Tajikistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

17. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly

A

United Nations Disarmament Information Programme

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decision taken in 1982 at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament, by which the World Disarmament Campaign was launched, 2/

Bearing in mind its various resolutions on the subject, including resolution 47/53 D of 9 December 1992 in which it decided, inter alia, that the World Disarmament Campaign should be known thereafter as the "United Nations Disarmament Information Programme" and the World Disarmament Campaign Voluntary Trust Fund as the "Voluntary Trust Fund for the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme",

Having examined the reports of the Secretary-General of 9 September 1994 on the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme, 3/ and of 2 September 1994 on the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters 4/ as it relates to the implementation of the Disarmament Information Programme, as well as the Final Act of the Twelfth United Nations Pledging Conference for the Programme, held on 28 October 1994, 5/

Noting with appreciation the contributions that Member States have already made to the Programme,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General of 9 September 1994 on the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme; 3/

2. Commends the Secretary-General for his efforts to make effective use of the resources available to him in disseminating as widely as possible information on arms limitation and disarmament to elected officials, the media,

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2/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Plenary Meetings, 1st meeting, paras. 110 and 111.

3/ A/49/371.

4/ A/49/360.

5/ A/CONF.174/L.2.

non-governmental organizations, educational communities and research institutes, and in carrying out an active seminar and conference programme;

3. Notes with appreciation the contributions to the efforts of the Programme by the United Nations information centres and the regional centres for disarmament;

4. Recommends that the Programme should further focus its efforts:

(a) To inform, to educate and to generate public understanding of the importance of and support for multilateral action, including action by the United Nations and the Conference on Disarmament, in the field of arms limitation and disarmament, in a factual, balanced and objective manner;

(b) To facilitate unimpeded access to and an exchange of information on ideas between the public sector and public interest groups and organizations, and to provide an independent source of balanced and factual information that takes into account a range of views to help further an informed debate on arms limitation, disarmament and security;

(c) To organize meetings to facilitate exchanges of views and information between governmental and non-governmental sectors and between governmental and other experts in order to facilitate the search for common ground;

5. Invites all Member States to contribute to the Voluntary Trust Fund for the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme;

6. Commends the Secretary-General for supporting the efforts of universities, other academic institutions and non-governmental organizations active in the educational field in widening the worldwide availability of disarmament education, and invites him to continue to support and cooperate, without cost to the regular budget of the United Nations, with educational institutions and non-governmental organizations engaged in such efforts;

7. Decides that at its fiftieth session there should be a thirteenth United Nations Pledging Conference for the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme, and expresses the hope that on that occasion all those Member States which have not yet announced any voluntary contributions will do so, bearing in mind the objectives of the Third Disarmament Decade 6/ and the need to ensure its success;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session a report covering both the implementation of the activities of the Programme by the United Nations system during the previous two years and the activities of the Programme contemplated by the system for the following two years;

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session the item entitled "United Nations Disarmament Information Programme".

6/ See resolution 45/62 A, annex.

B

United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme, 7/

Recalling its decision, contained in paragraph 108 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 8/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, to establish a programme of fellowships on disarmament, as well as its decisions contained in annex IV to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, 9/ the second special session devoted to disarmament, in which it decided, inter alia, to continue the programme,

Noting with satisfaction that the programme has already trained an appreciable number of public officials selected from geographical regions represented in the United Nations system, most of whom are now in positions of responsibility in the field of disarmament affairs in their respective countries or Governments,

Recalling its resolutions 37/100 G of 13 December 1982, 38/73 C of 15 December 1983, 39/63 B of 12 December 1984, 40/151 H of 16 December 1985, 41/60 H of 3 December 1986, 42/39 I of 30 November 1987, 43/76 F of 7 December 1988, 44/117 E of 15 December 1989, 45/59 A of 4 December 1990, 46/37 E of 6 December 1991, 47/53 A of 9 December 1992 and 48/76 C of 16 December 1993,

Noting with satisfaction that the programme, as designed, has enabled an increased number of public officials, particularly from the developing countries, to acquire more expertise in the sphere of disarmament,

Believing that the forms of assistance available to Member States, particularly to developing countries, under the programme will enhance the capabilities of their officials to follow ongoing deliberations and negotiations on disarmament, both bilateral and multilateral,

1. Reaffirms its decisions contained in annex IV to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly and the report of the Secretary-General 10/ approved by resolution 33/71 E of 14 December 1978;

7/ A/49/504.

8/ Resolution S-10/2.

9/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes, agenda items 9 to 13, document A/S-12/32.

10/ A/33/305.

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Governments of Finland, France, Germany, Japan and Sweden for inviting the 1994 fellows to study selected activities in the field of disarmament, thereby contributing to the fulfilment of the overall objectives of the programme;

3. Notes with satisfaction that, within the framework of the programme, the Centre for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat organizes regional disarmament workshops for Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean;

4. Commends the Secretary-General for the diligence with which the programme has continued to be carried out;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to continue the implementation of the Geneva-based programme within existing resources and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session an item entitled "United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services".

C

Regional confidence-building measures

The General Assembly,

Recalling the purposes and principles of the United Nations and its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the guidelines for general and complete disarmament adopted at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament,

Recalling also its resolutions 43/78 H and 43/85 of 7 December 1988, 44/21 of 15 November 1989, 45/58 M of 4 December 1990, 46/37 B of 6 December 1991, 47/53 F of 15 December 1992 and 48/76 A of 16 December 1993,

Considering the importance and effectiveness of confidence-building measures taken at the initiative and with the participation of all States concerned and taking into account the specific characteristics of each region, in that they can contribute to regional disarmament and to international security, in accordance with the principles of the Charter,

Convinced that the resources released by disarmament, including regional disarmament, can be devoted to economic and social development and to the protection of the environment for the benefit of all peoples, in particular those of the developing countries,

Bearing in mind the establishment by the Secretary-General on 28 May 1992 of the Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa, the

purpose of which is to encourage arms limitation, disarmament, non-proliferation and development in the subregion,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on regional confidence-building measures, 11/ which deals chiefly with the meetings of the Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa, held at Yaoundé in April and September 1994;

2. Reaffirms its support for efforts aimed at promoting confidence-building measures at the regional and subregional levels in order to ease regional tensions and to further disarmament, non-proliferation and the peaceful settlement of disputes in Central Africa;

3. Also reaffirms its support for the programme of work of the Standing Advisory Committee adopted at the organizational meeting of the Committee held at Yaoundé from 27 to 31 July 1992;

4. Notes the readiness of the States members of the Economic Community of Central African States to reduce the military forces, equipment and budgets in the subregion and to continue reviewing the studies carried out on the subject with a view to reaching agreements to that end;

5. Welcomes with satisfaction the initialling of the Non-Aggression Pact between the States members of the Economic Community of Central African States, which is likely to contribute to the prevention of conflicts and to confidence-building in the subregion, and encourages those States to sign the Pact as soon as possible;

6. Also welcomes with satisfaction the decision taken by the States members of the Economic Community of Central African States to participate in peace-keeping operations of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity and, to that end, to establish units specializing in peace-keeping operations within their respective armed forces;

7. Requests Member States and non-governmental organizations to assist and to promote the training and preparation of units specializing in peace operations in the member countries of the Committee;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide assistance to the Central African States in implementing the programme of work of the Standing Advisory Committee;

9. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

10. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Regional confidence-building measures".

11/ A/49/546.

D

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/151 G of 16 December 1985, 41/60 D of 3 December 1986, 42/39 J of 30 November 1987 and 43/76 D of 7 December 1988 on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, 41/60 J of 3 December 1986, 42/39 K of 30 November 1987 and 43/76 H of 7 December 1988 on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, 42/39 D of 30 November 1987 and 43/76 G of 7 December 1988 on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia, and 44/117 F of 15 December 1989, 45/59 E of 4 December 1990 and 46/37 F of 9 December 1991 on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean,

Reaffirming its resolutions 46/36 F of 6 December 1991 and 47/52 G of 9 December 1992 on regional disarmament, including confidence-building measures,

Recalling its resolution 48/76 E of 16 December 1993 on the regional disarmament centres,

Mindful of the provisions of Article 11, paragraph 1, of the Charter of the United Nations stipulating that a function of the General Assembly is to consider the general principles of cooperation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and arms limitation,

Bearing in mind that the changed international environment has created new opportunities for the pursuit of disarmament, as well as posed new challenges,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the regional centres, 12/

Convinced that the initiatives and activities mutually agreed upon by Member States of the respective regions aimed at fostering mutual confidence and security, as well as the implementation and coordination of regional activities under the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme, would encourage and facilitate the development of effective measures of confidence-building, arms limitation and disarmament in these regions,

Welcoming the programme of activities carried out by the regional centres, which have contributed substantially to understanding and cooperation among the

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12/ A/49/389.

States in each particular region and have thereby strengthened the role assigned to each regional centre in the areas of peace, disarmament and development,

Recognizing the need to provide the centres with financial viability and stability so as to facilitate the effective planning and implementation of their respective programmes of activities,

Expressing its gratitude to the Member States and international governmental and non-governmental organizations and foundations that have contributed to the trust funds of the three regional centres,

1. Commends the activities being carried out by the regional centres in identifying and broadening the understanding of pressing disarmament and security issues and exploring optimum solutions under given specific conditions prevailing in each region, in accordance with their mandates;

2. Encourages the regional centres to continue intensifying their efforts in promoting cooperation with subregional and regional organizations and among the States in their respective regions to facilitate the development of effective measures of confidence-building, arms limitation and disarmament, with a view to strengthening peace and security;

3. Also encourages further use of the potential of the regional centres to maintain the increased interest in and momentum for revitalization of the Organization to meet the challenges of a new phase of international relations in order to fulfil the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations related to peace, disarmament and development, taking into account the guidelines and recommendations for regional approaches to disarmament within the context of global security as adopted by the Disarmament Commission at its 1993 substantive session; 13/

4. Appeals once again to Member States, as well as to international governmental and non-governmental organizations and foundations, to make voluntary contributions in order to strengthen the programmes of activities of the regional centres and their effective implementation;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide all necessary support to the regional centres in carrying out their programmes of activities;

6. Also requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the directors of the regional centres are locally based in order to revitalize the activities of the centres;

7. Further requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on the implementation of resolution 46/37 F and of the present resolution;

13/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/48/42), annex II.

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean".

E

Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

The General Assembly,

Convinced that the use of nuclear weapons poses the most serious threat to the survival of mankind,

Convinced also that a multilateral agreement prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons would strengthen international security and contribute to the climate for negotiations leading to the ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons,

Welcoming the Treaty between the Russian Federation and the United States of America on Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Weapons, signed at Moscow on 3 January 1993, aimed at reducing the strategic arsenals to an aggregate level not to exceed 3,500 deployed strategic warheads for each side no later than the year 2003,

Conscious that the recent steps taken by the Russian Federation and the United States of America towards a reduction of their nuclear weapons and the improvement in the international climate can contribute towards the goal of complete elimination of nuclear weapons,

Recalling that, in paragraph 58 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 8/ it is stated that all States should actively participate in efforts to bring about conditions in international relations among States in which a code of peaceful conduct of nations in international affairs could be agreed upon and that would preclude the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Reaffirming that any use of nuclear weapons would be a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity, as declared in its resolutions 1653 (XVI) of 24 November 1961, 33/71 B of 14 December 1978, 34/83 G of 11 December 1979, 35/152 D of 12 December 1980 and 36/92 I of 9 December 1981,

Stressing that an international convention would be a step towards the complete elimination of nuclear weapons leading to general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Noting with regret that the Conference on Disarmament, during its 1994 session, was unable to undertake negotiations on this subject,

1. Reiterates its request to the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations, as a matter of priority, in order to reach agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, taking as a possible basis the draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons annexed to the present resolution;

2. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly on the results of those negotiations.

ANNEX

Draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

The States Parties to this Convention,

Alarmed by the threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons,

Convinced that any use of nuclear weapons constitutes a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity,

Convinced also that this Convention would be a step towards the complete elimination of nuclear weapons leading to general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Determined to continue negotiations for the achievement of this goal,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The States Parties to this Convention solemnly undertake not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons under any circumstances.

Article 2

The Convention shall be of unlimited duration.

Article 3

1. This Convention shall be open to all States for signature. Any State that does not sign the Convention before its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article may accede to it at any time.

2. This Convention shall be subject to ratification by signatory States. Instruments of ratification or accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. This Convention shall enter into force on the deposit of instruments of ratification by twenty-five Governments, including the Governments of the five nuclear-weapon States, in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article.

4. For States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited after the entry into force of the Convention, it shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession.

5. The depositary shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding States of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession and the date of the entry into force of this Convention, as well as of the receipt of other notices.

6. This Convention shall be registered by the depositary in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Article 4

This Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send duly certified copies thereof to the Government of the signatory and acceding States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention, opened for signature at _____ on the _____ day of the _____ one thousand nine hundred and _____.